

# **Modelo de IA para el diagnóstico temprano de enfermedades en maíz a partir de imágenes de hojas**

Emersson Elian Lopez Pita - 2225507

Cesar Alejandro Soto Paipa - 2225612

Juan David Mena Gamboa - 2221886



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# Problematica

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- Cultivos clave para economía y seguridad alimentaria
- Enfermedades afectan la productividad
- Diagnóstico actual depende de expertos → costoso y poco accesible

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# Objetivo del modelo IA

- Detectar si una hoja está enferma
- Identificar la enfermedad específica
- Trabajo enfocado en una especie/enfermedad concreta



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# Cómo funcionará el modelo

- **Paso 1:** La IA compara la imagen con ejemplos que ya tiene guardados el dataset
- **Paso 2:** El sistema dice si la hoja está sana o enferma.
- **Paso 3:** Si está enferma, indica qué enfermedad específica es.

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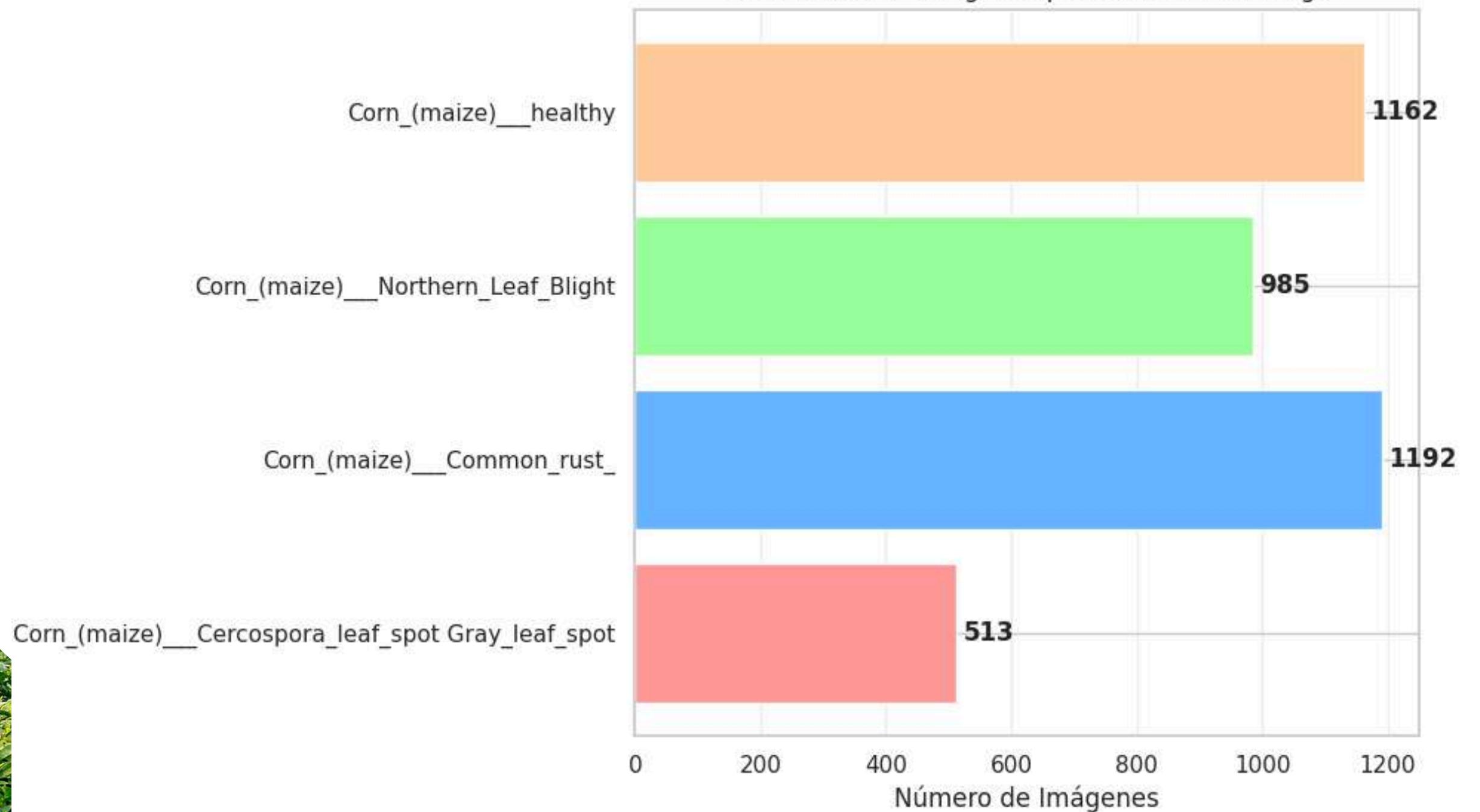




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# Dataset

Distribución de Imágenes por Clase - PlantVillage



Distribución Porcentual de Clases

100%

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# Dataset

Distribución Porcentual de Clases

Corn\_(maize)\_Cercospora\_leaf\_spot\_Gray\_leaf\_spot

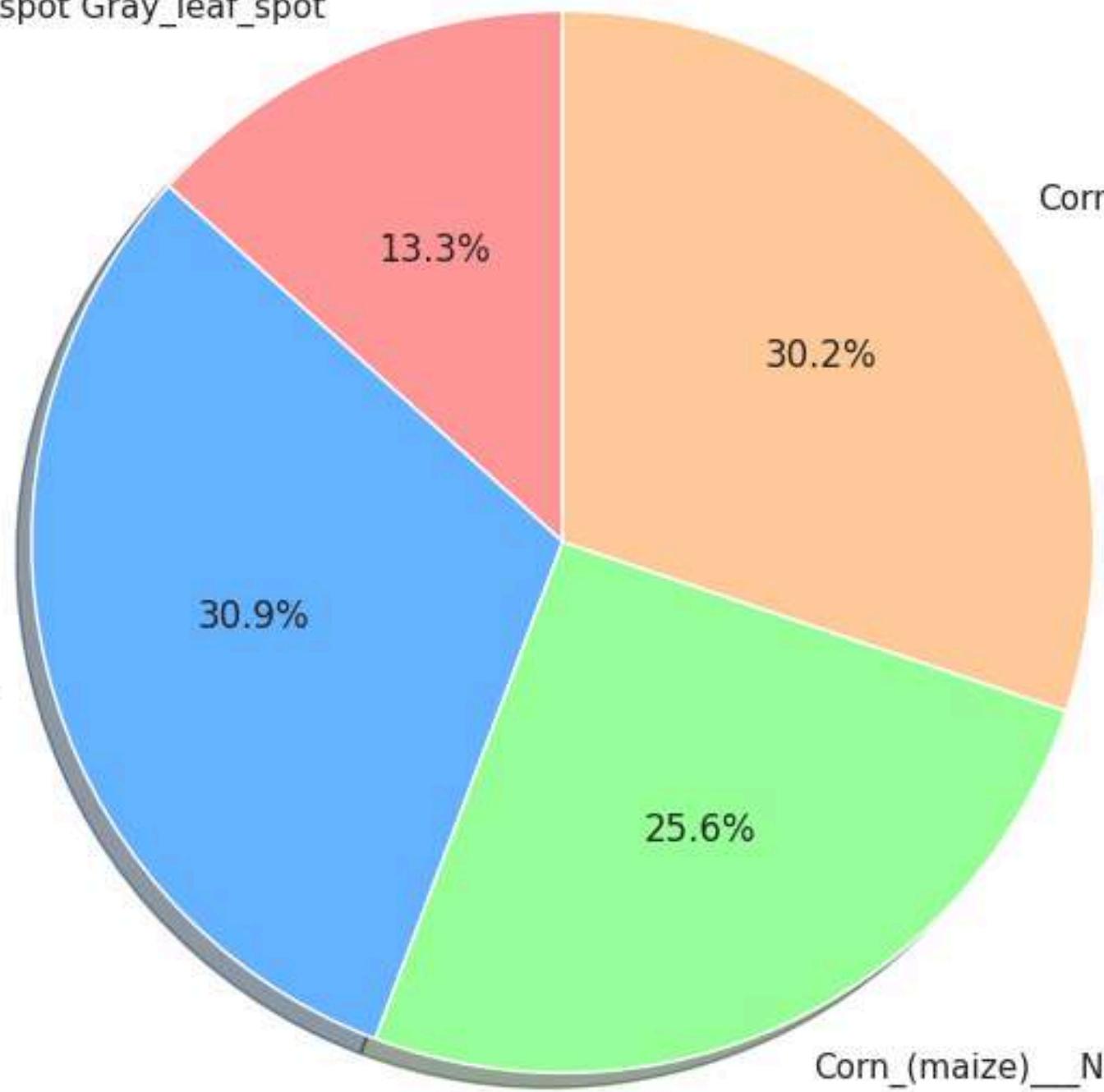


TABLA RESUMEN DEL DATASET:

CLASE	IMÁGENES	%
Corn_(maize)_Cercospora_leaf_spot_Gray_leaf_spot	513	13.32
Corn_(maize)_Common_rust_	1192	30.94
Corn_(maize)_Northern_Leaf_Blight	985	25.57
Corn_(maize)_healthy	1162	30.17
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>3852</b>	<b>100%</b>

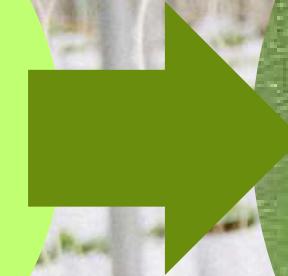
100%

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# clases

Hoja Sana



Common  
Rust



Northern  
Leaf Blight



Cercospora  
Leaf Spot  
(Gray Leaf  
Spot)



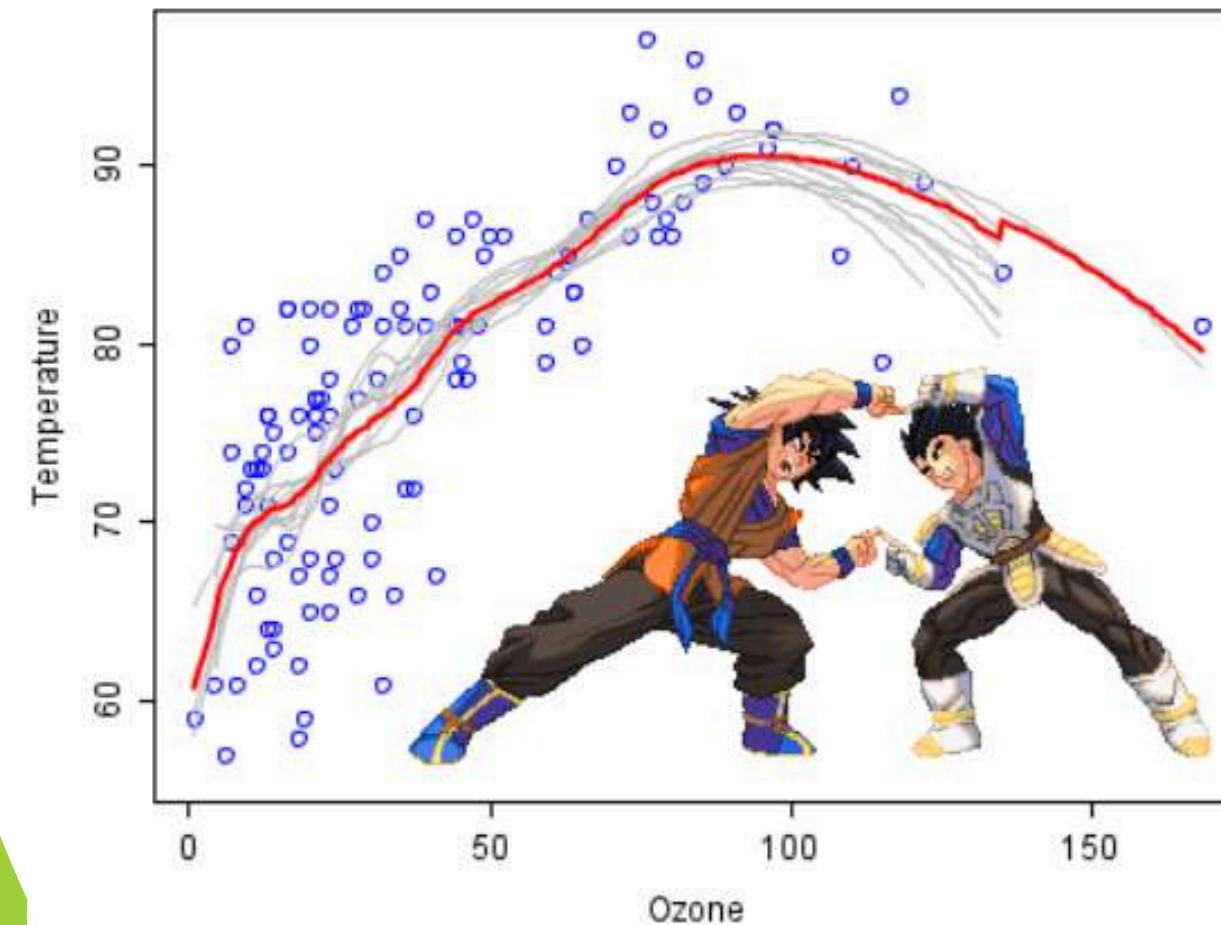


# Problema de modelo

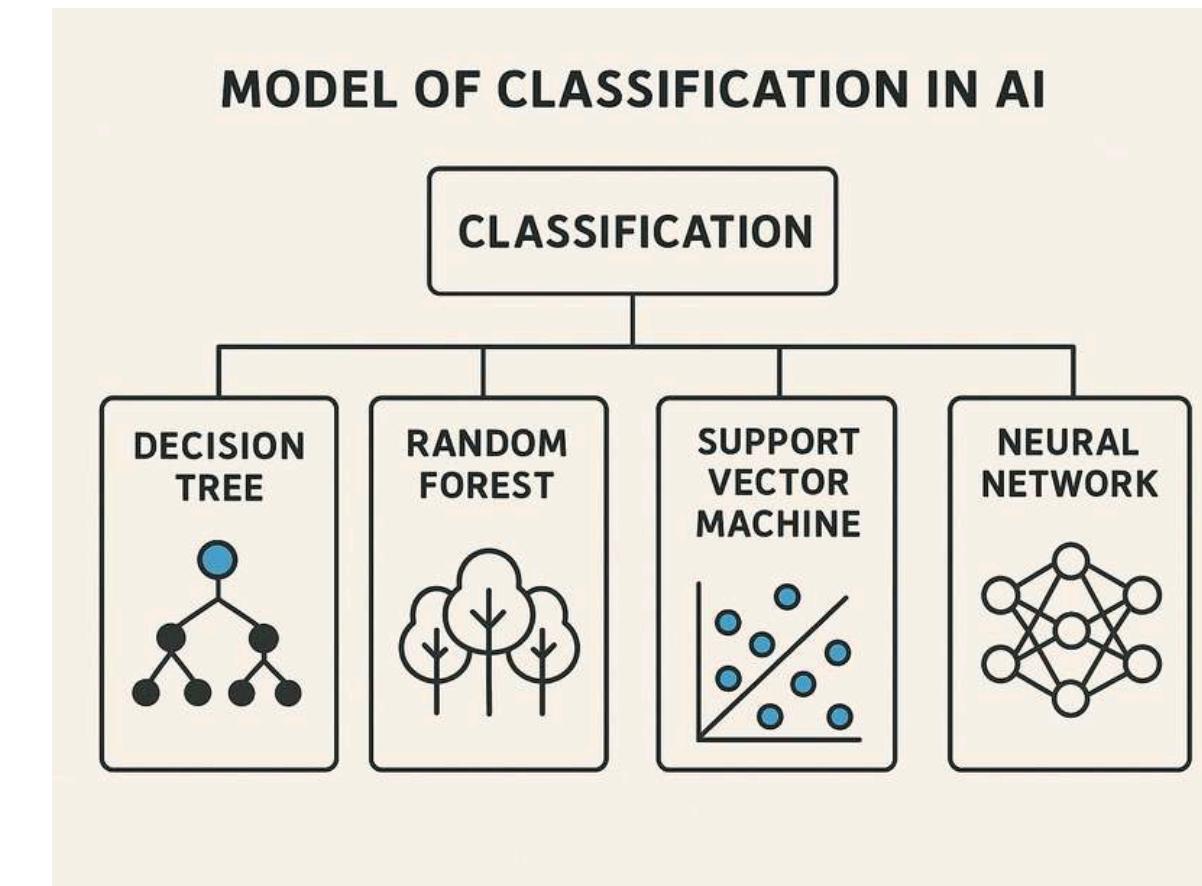


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- Modelo de Regresion



- Modelo de Clasificación



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# Analisis con ML

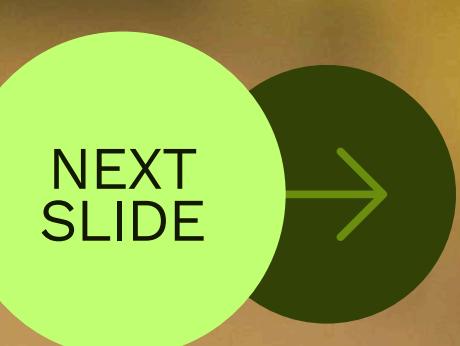
- Preparación de datos y extracción de características

```
img_path = os.path.join(folder, file)
img = Image.open(img_path).convert("RGB").resize((64,64))
arr = np.array(img)/255.0
mean = arr.mean(axis=(0,1))
std = arr.std(axis=(0,1))
features = np.concatenate([mean, std])
data.append([*features, label])
```

- Distribución de las clases

Cantidad de imágenes por clase:

label	
Corn_(maize)_Common_rust_	1192
Corn_(maize)_healthy	1162
Corn_(maize)_Northern_Leaf_Blight	985
Corn_(maize)_Cercospora_leaf_spot_Gray_leaf_spot	513



# Train Test

```
▶ X = df.drop('label', axis=1)  
y = df['label']  
  
X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(  
    X, y, test_size=0.3, stratify=y, random_state=42  
)  
  
scaler = StandardScaler() # Esto es para normalizar  
X_train_scaled = scaler.fit_transform(X_train)  
X_test_scaled = scaler.transform(X_test)  
  
print("Tamaño train:", X_train.shape, " | Tamaño test:", X_test.shape)
```

→ Tamaño train: (2696, 6) | Tamaño test: (1156, 6)

- **Modelos comparados**

```
models = {  
    "Decision Tree": DecisionTreeClassifier(),  
    "Random Forest": RandomForestClassifier(),  
    "SVM": SVC()  
}
```



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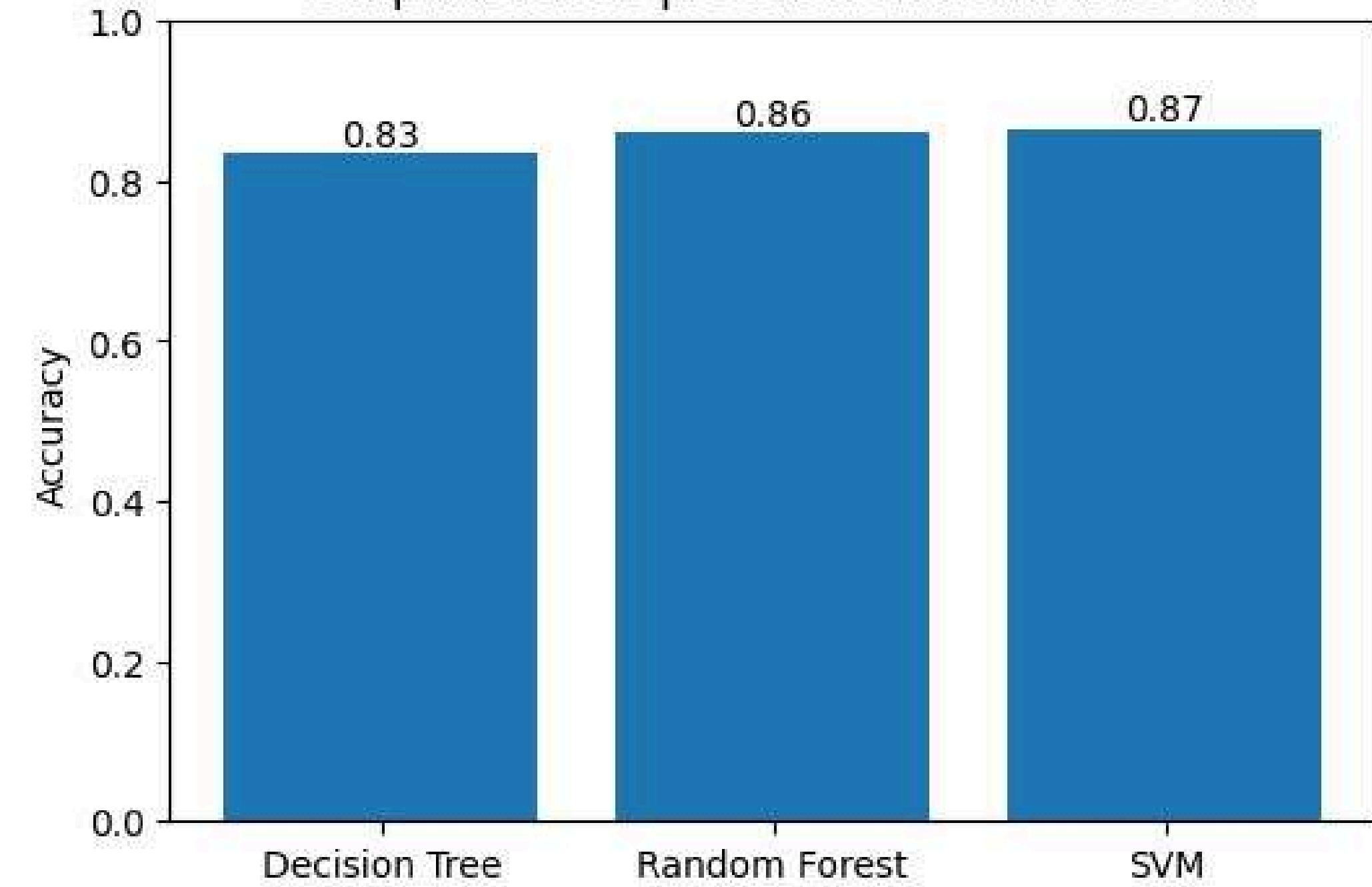


# Comparación de Accuracy



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Comparación de precisión entre modelos ML



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# K-Fold

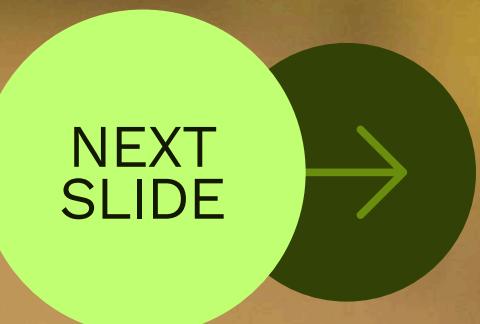
```
kf = KFold(n_splits=5, shuffle=True, random_state=42)

for name, model in models.items():
    scores = cross_val_score(model, X_train_scaled, y_train, cv=kf, scoring='accuracy')
    print(f'{name} | Accuracy promedio (5-fold): {scores.mean():.3f} ± {scores.std():.3f}')
```

Decision Tree | Accuracy promedio (5-fold): 0.812 ± 0.014

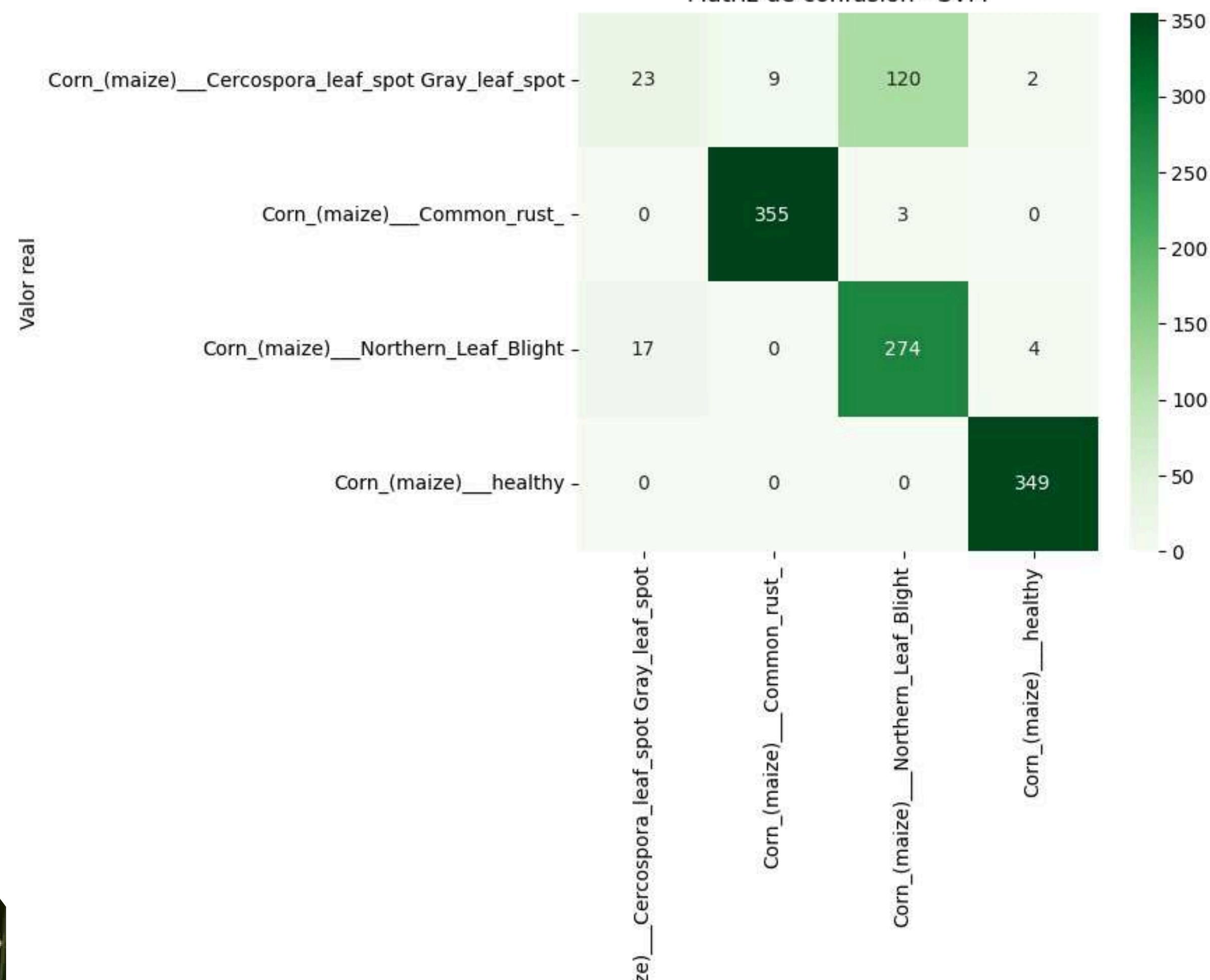
Random Forest | Accuracy promedio (5-fold): 0.861 ± 0.006

SVM | Accuracy promedio (5-fold): 0.872 ± 0.010



# Matriz de confusión

Matriz de confusión - SVM



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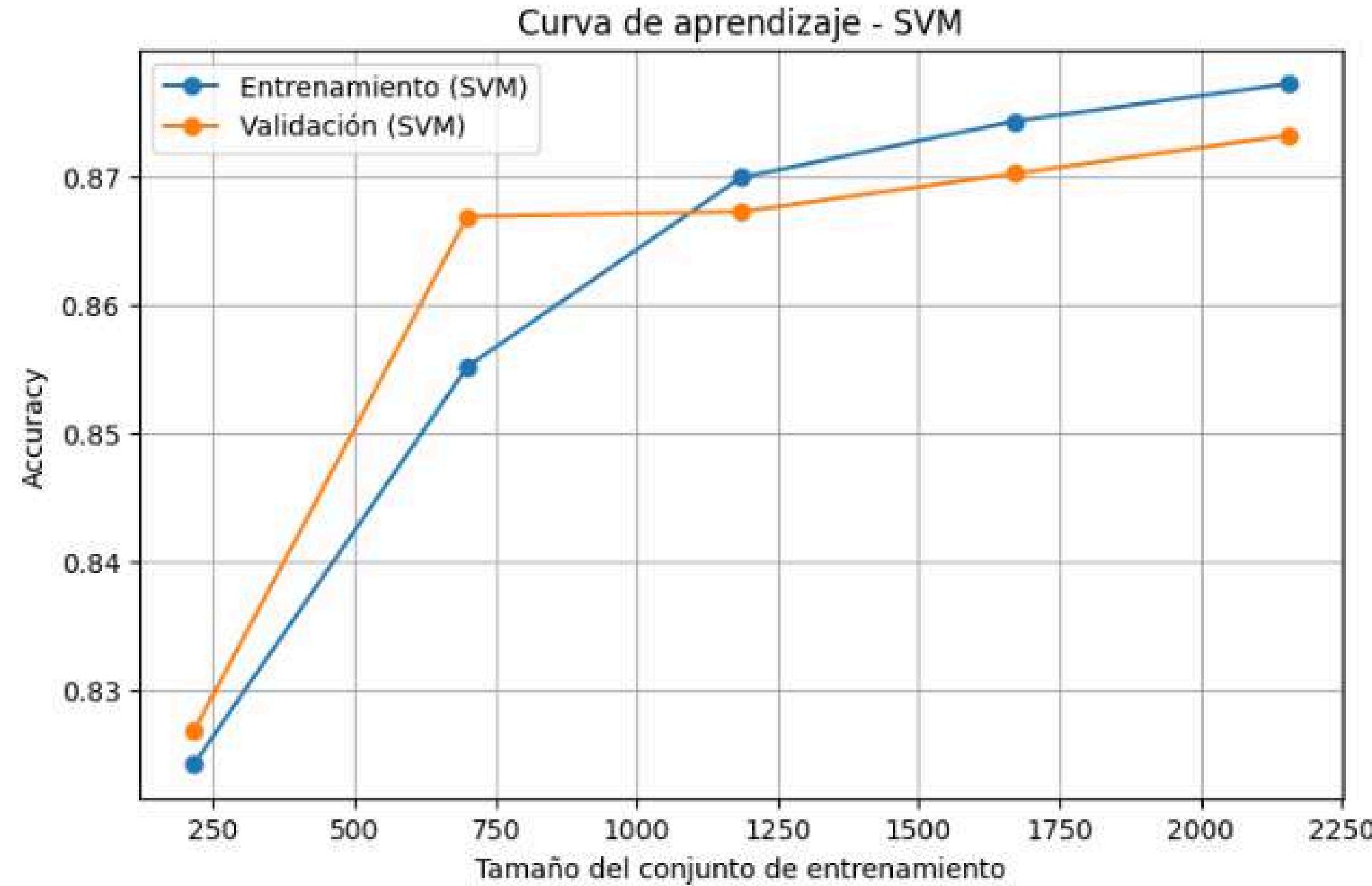




# Curva de aprendizaje



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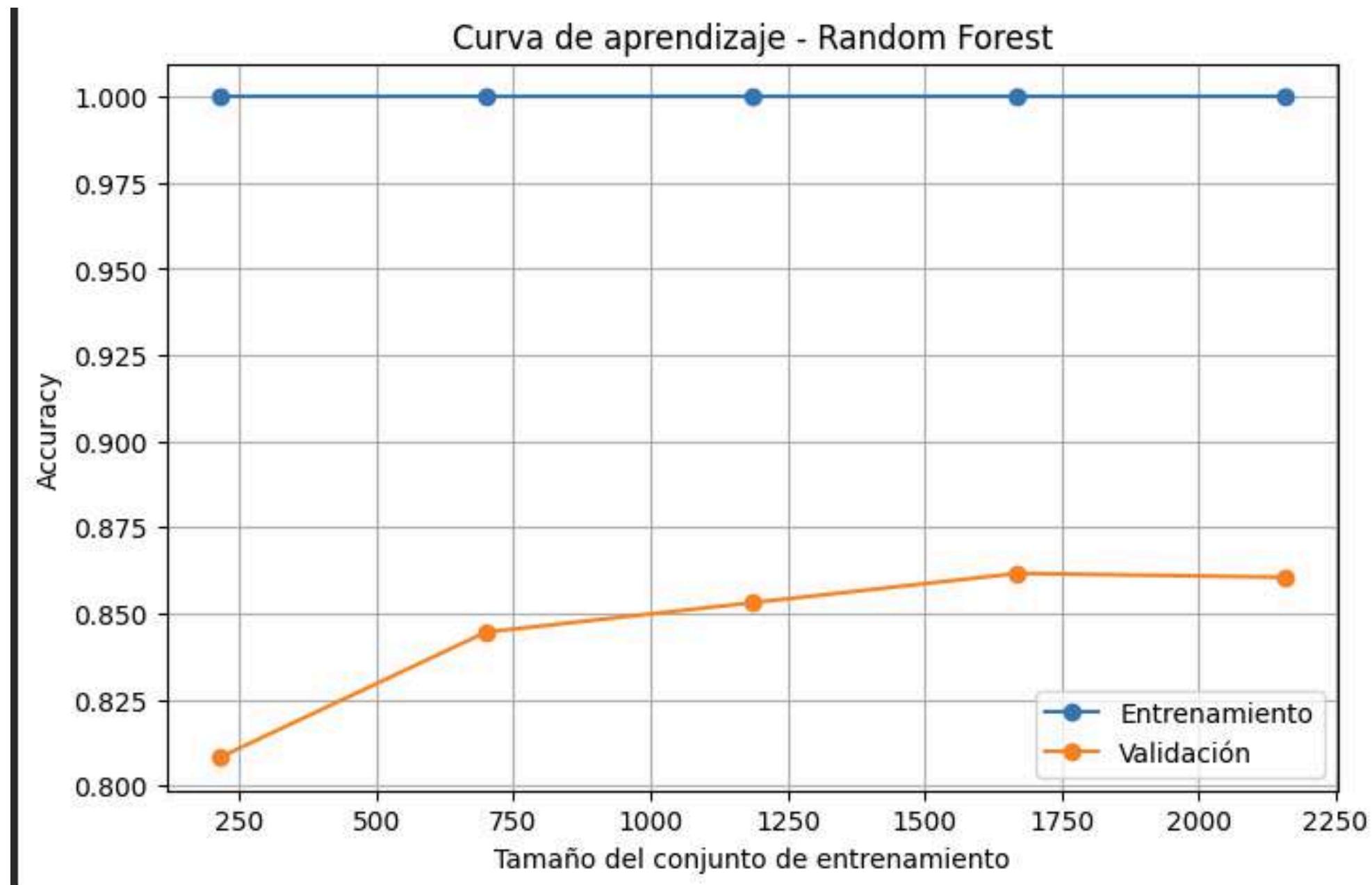




# Curva de aprendizaje

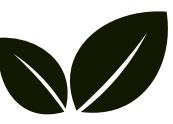


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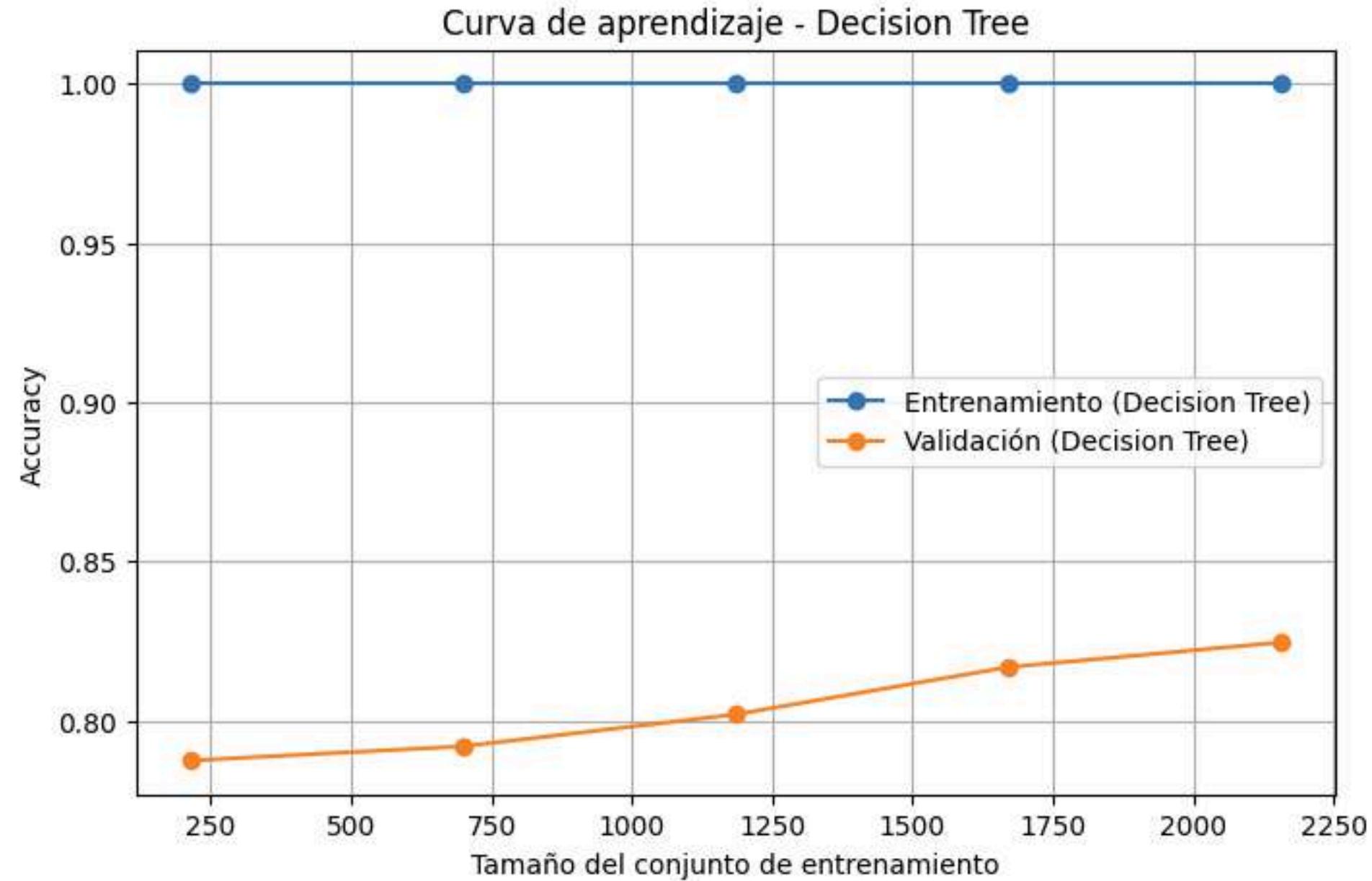




# Curva de aprendizaje



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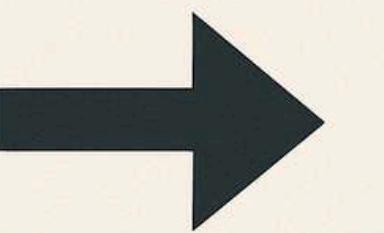
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MOVING FROM

ML



DEEP LEARNING



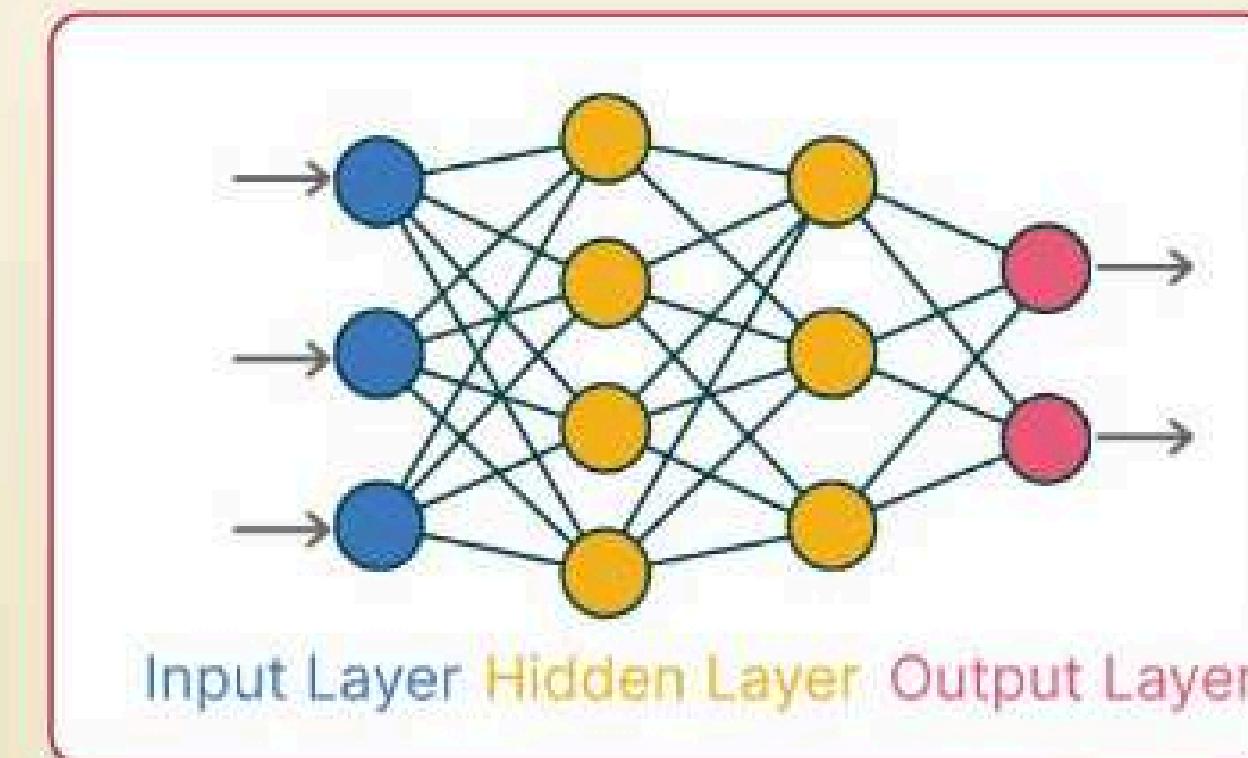
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# Enfoque con Deep Learning

## Multilayer Perceptron (MLP) Neural Networks



# Estructura de una imagen digital



IONOS

Espacio de color RGB

“Estas matrices son la entrada del modelo de Deep Learning. Mientras los modelos de Machine Learning tradicional necesitan extraer características manualmente (color, textura, forma), el modelo de red neuronal aprende directamente de los valores de estos píxeles.”

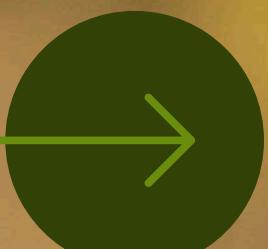
# Verificación de Dimensiones de Imágenes

```
import os
from PIL import Image

# Obtener lista de archivos de imagen
extensiones_validas = ('.jpg', '.jpeg', '.png', '.bmp', '.tiff', '.JPG', '.JPEG', '.PNG')
archivos_imagen = [f for f in os.listdir(directorio) if f.endswith(extensiones_validas)]

if not archivos_imagen:
    return {"error": "No se encontraron archivos de imagen en el directorio"}

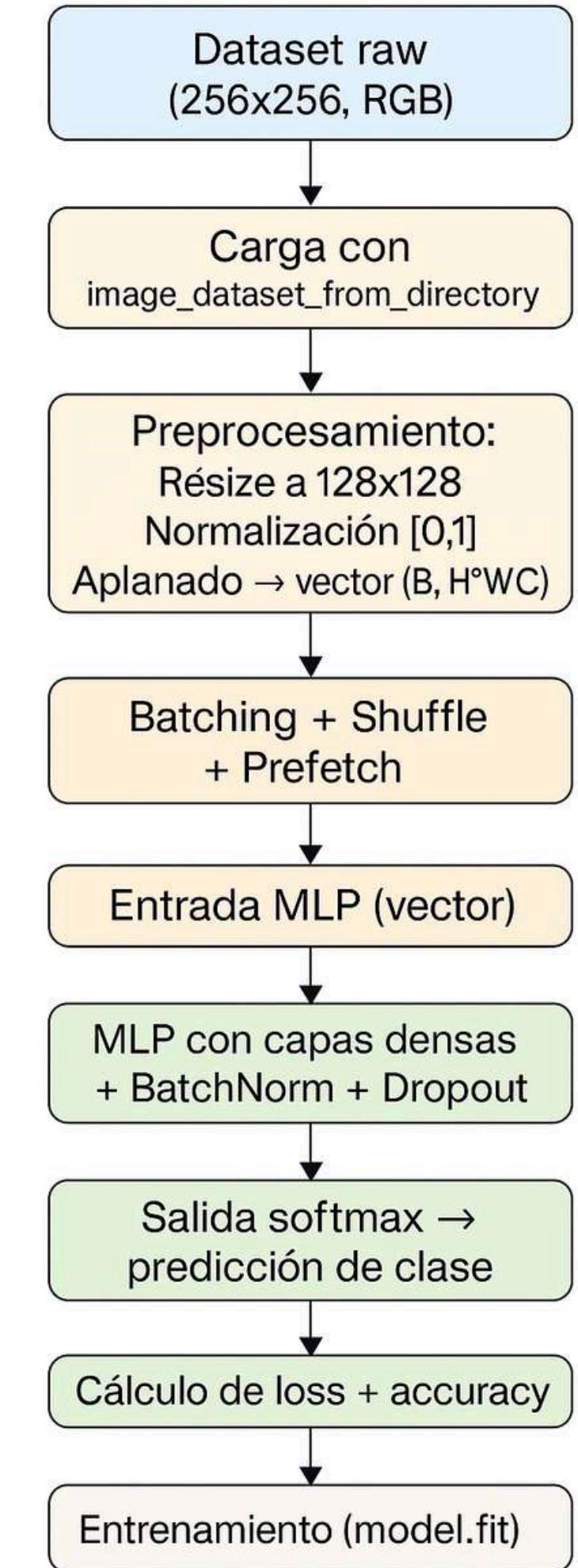
# Verificar cada imagen
dimensiones_encontradas = set()
imagenes_problematicas = []
total_imagenes = len(archivos_imagen)
```





# Entrenamiento del Modelo Clasificador

```
Found 3852 files belonging to 4 classes.  
Using 3082 files for training.  
Found 3852 files belonging to 4 classes.  
Using 770 files for validation.  
Orden de clases (fijo): ['Corn_(maize)_Cercospora_leaf_spot_Gray_leaf_spot', 'Corn_(maize)_Common_rust_', 'Corn_(maize)_healthy', 'Corn_(maize)_Northern_Leaf_Blight']  
Distribución clases (train): {'Corn_(maize)_Cercospora_leaf_spot_Gray_leaf_spot': 427, 'Corn_(maize)_Common_rust_': 942, 'Corn_(maize)_healthy': 950, 'Corn_(maize)_Northern_Leaf_Blight': 763}  
Class weights: {0: 7.217798594847775, 1: 3.2717622080679405, 2: 3.2442105263157894, 3: 4.039318479685452}  
Epoch 1/10  
97/97 ━━━━━━━━ 51s 497ms/step - accuracy: 0.7579 - loss: 3.0762 - val_accuracy: 0.1558 - val_loss: 2.7370 - learning_rate: 0.0010  
Epoch 2/10  
97/97 ━━━━━━━━ 47s 489ms/step - accuracy: 0.8381 - loss: 2.2144 - val_accuracy: 0.6727 - val_loss: 1.1200 - learning_rate: 0.0010  
Epoch 3/10  
97/97 ━━━━━━━━ 83s 494ms/step - accuracy: 0.8621 - loss: 2.0062 - val_accuracy: 0.7974 - val_loss: 0.9811 - learning_rate: 0.0010  
Epoch 4/10
```





# Evaluación y Predicción de Imágenes con el Modelo Entrenado



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```
reg = tf.keras.regularizers.l2(1e-4)
model = tf.keras.Sequential([
    # Primera capa necesita input_shape
    tf.keras.layers.BatchNormalization(input_shape=(target_size[0]*target_size[1]*3,)),
    tf.keras.layers.Dense(1024, activation="relu", kernel_regularizer=reg),
    tf.keras.layers.BatchNormalization(),
    tf.keras.layers.Dropout(0.4),
    tf.keras.layers.Dense(512, activation="relu", kernel_regularizer=reg),
    tf.keras.layers.BatchNormalization(),
    tf.keras.layers.Dropout(0.3),
    tf.keras.layers.Dense(128, activation="relu", kernel_regularizer=reg),
    tf.keras.layers.BatchNormalization(),
    tf.keras.layers.Dropout(0.2),
    tf.keras.layers.Dense(num_classes, activation="softmax")
])
```

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# Algunas Pruebas



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```
test_loss, test_acc = model_infer.evaluate(val_ds_raw, verbose=1)
```

```
25/25 ————— 2s 70ms/step - accuracy: 0.9273 - loss: 0.7095
```

Test loss: 0.7095332741737366

Test accuracy: 0.9272727379262146

# Algunas Pruebas

In [12]:

```
dataset_path = "plantvillage dataset/color"
vegetable_leaf = "Corn_(maize)___Cercospora_leaf_spot_Gray_leaf_spot"
specific_img = "00a20f6f-e8bd-4453-9e25-36ea70feb626___RS_GLSp_4655.JPG"
early_blight = os.path.join(dataset_path, vegetable_leaf, specific_img)
# Ejecuta
predict_external_image(early_blight)
```

Pred: Corn\_(maize)\_\_\_Northern\_Leaf\_Blight (p=0.88)



Probs: {'Corn\_(maize)\_\_\_Cercospora\_leaf\_spot\_Gray\_leaf\_spot': 0.1215328574180603, 'Corn\_(maize)\_\_\_Common\_rust\_': 0.000127948907990246427, 'Corn\_(maize)\_\_\_healthy': 1.767093999668574e-05, 'Corn\_(maize)\_\_\_Northern\_Leaf\_Blight': 0.8783215284347534}

Out[12]: ('Corn\_(maize)\_\_\_Northern\_Leaf\_Blight',
array([1.2153286e-01, 1.2794891e-04, 1.7670940e-05, 8.7832153e-01],
dtype=float32))



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# Algunas Pruebas

In [13]:

```
dataset_path = "plantvillage dataset/color"  
vegetable_leaf = "Corn_(maize)_Common_rust_"  
specific_img = "RS_Rust_1563.JPG"  
  
late_blight = os.path.join(dataset_path, vegetable_leaf, specific_img)  
  
predict_external_image(late_blight)
```

Pred: Corn\_(maize)\_Common\_rust\_ (p=1.00)

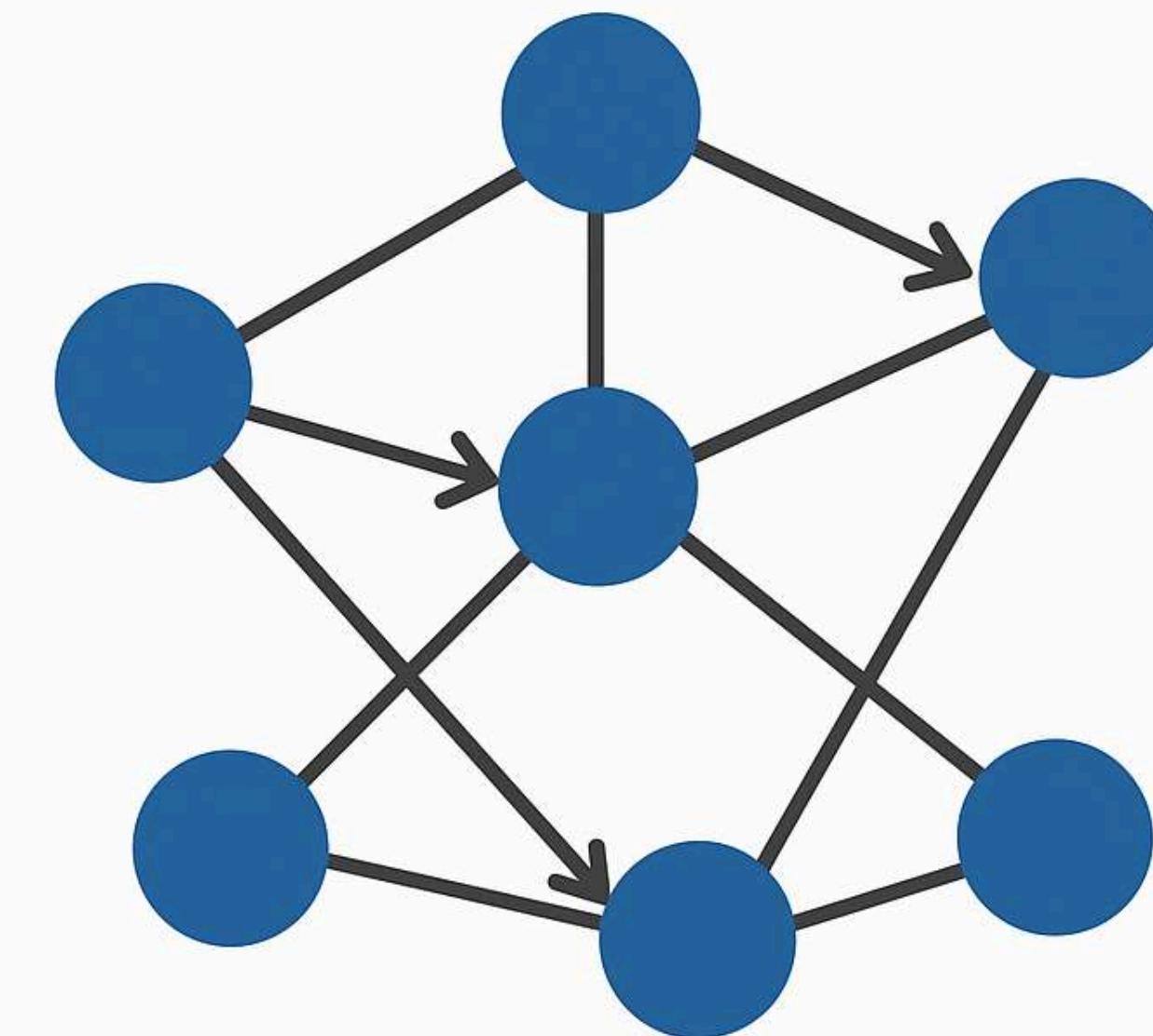


Probs: {'Corn\_(maize)\_Cercospora\_leaf\_spot\_Gray\_leaf\_spot': 2.6803040782397147e-06, 'Corn\_(maize)\_Common\_rust\_': 0.9999971389770508, 'Corn\_(maize)\_healthy': 1.9731347222773366e-08, 'Corn\_(maize)\_Northern\_Leaf\_Blight': 9.820931978765657e-08}

Out[13]: ('Corn\_(maize)\_Common\_rust\_ ',  
array([2.6803041e-06, 9.9999714e-01, 1.9731347e-08, 9.8209320e-08],  
dtype=float32))



# LENGUAJE NO SUPERVISADO



# Metodos Usados



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== EVALUACIÓN CON MÉTRICAS ==

EVALUANDO MÉTRICAS DE CALIDAD...

KMEANS:

- Clusters encontrados: 4
- Adjusted Rand Index: 0.707
- Silhouette Score: 0.471

DBSCAN:

- Clusters encontrados: 1
- Adjusted Rand Index: 0.000
- Silhouette Score: -1.000

AGGLOMERATIVE:

- Clusters encontrados: 4
- Adjusted Rand Index: 0.727
- Silhouette Score: 0.461

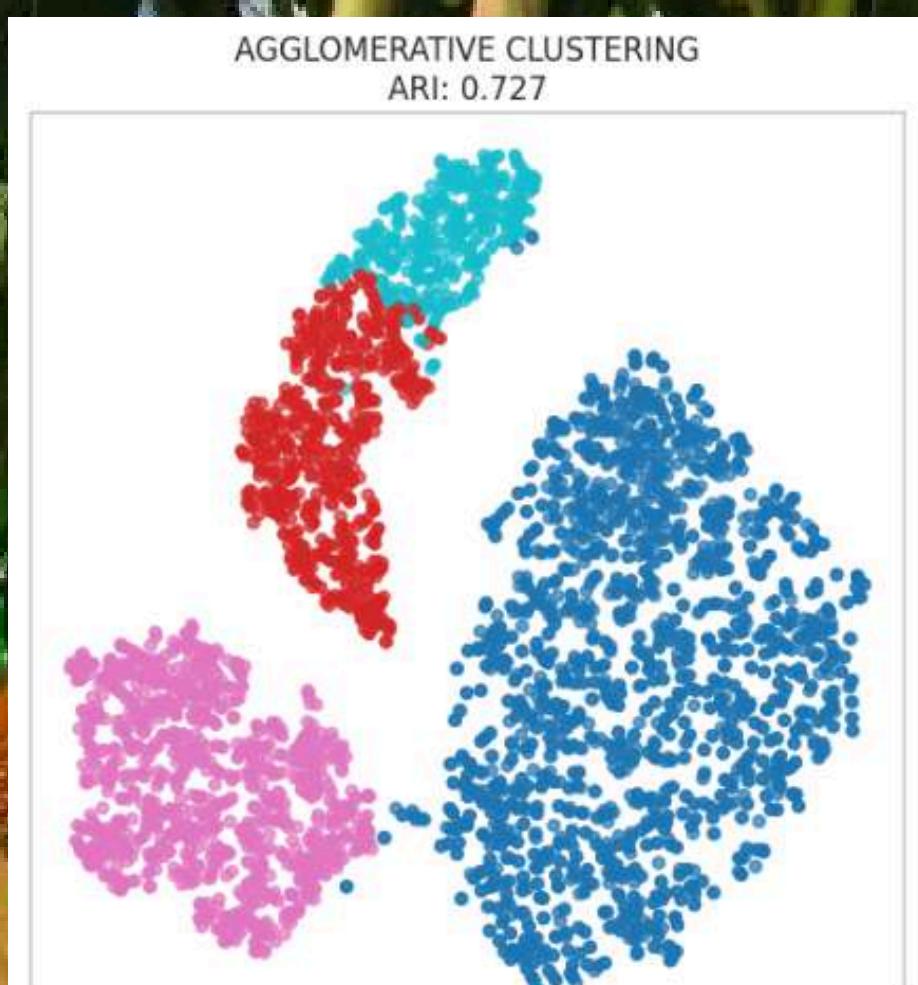
MEJOR MÉTODO: Agglomerative (ARI: 0.727)

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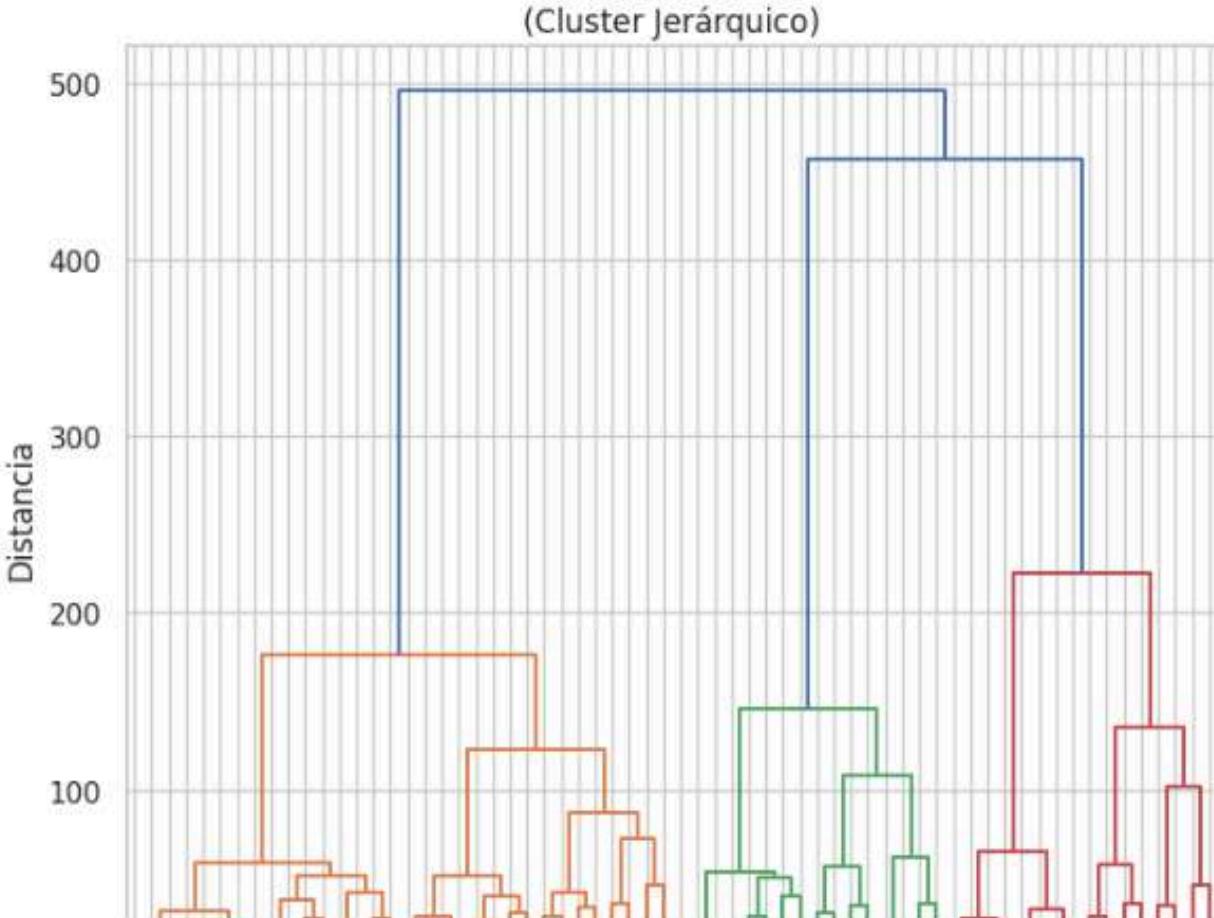


# Representacion Grafica

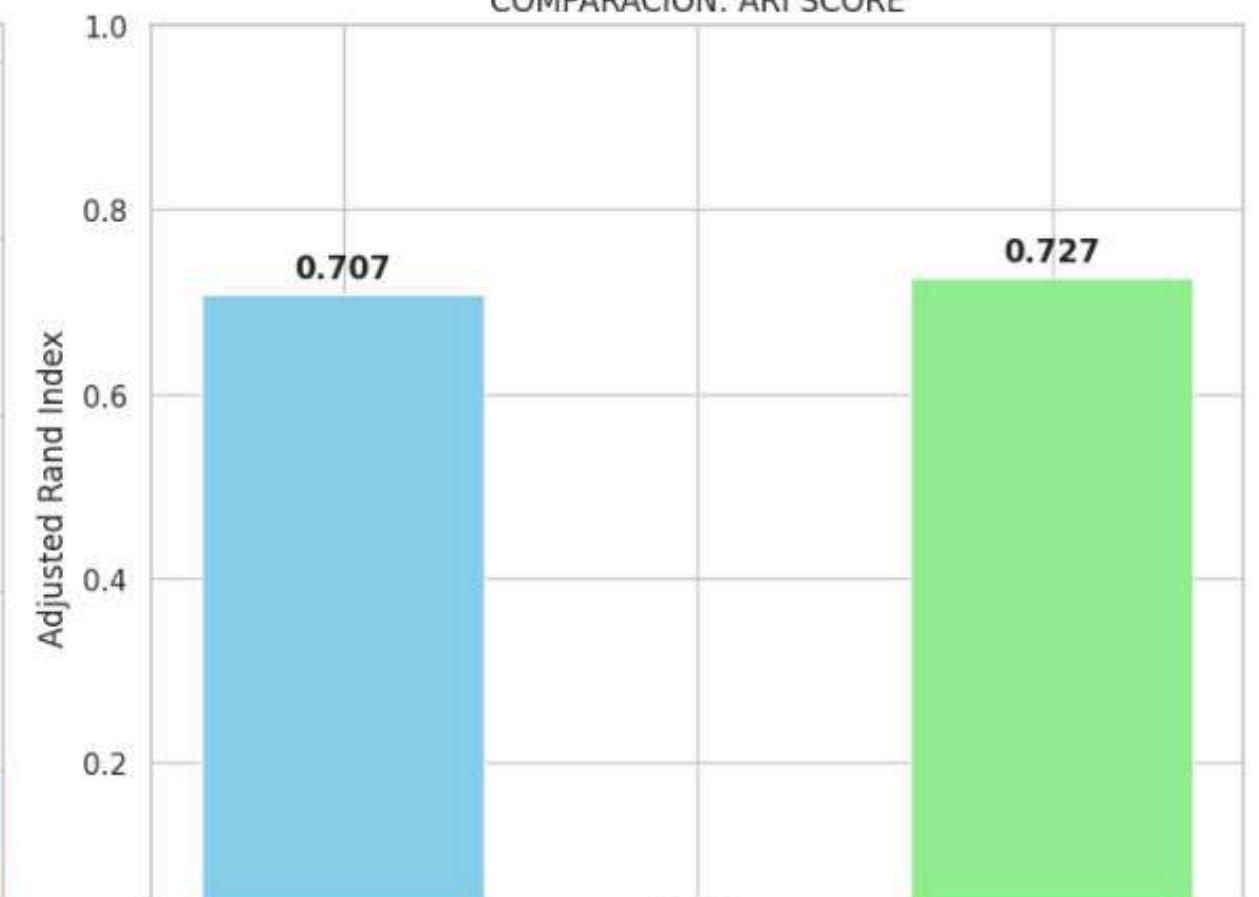
AGGLOMERATIVE CLUSTERING  
ARI: 0.727



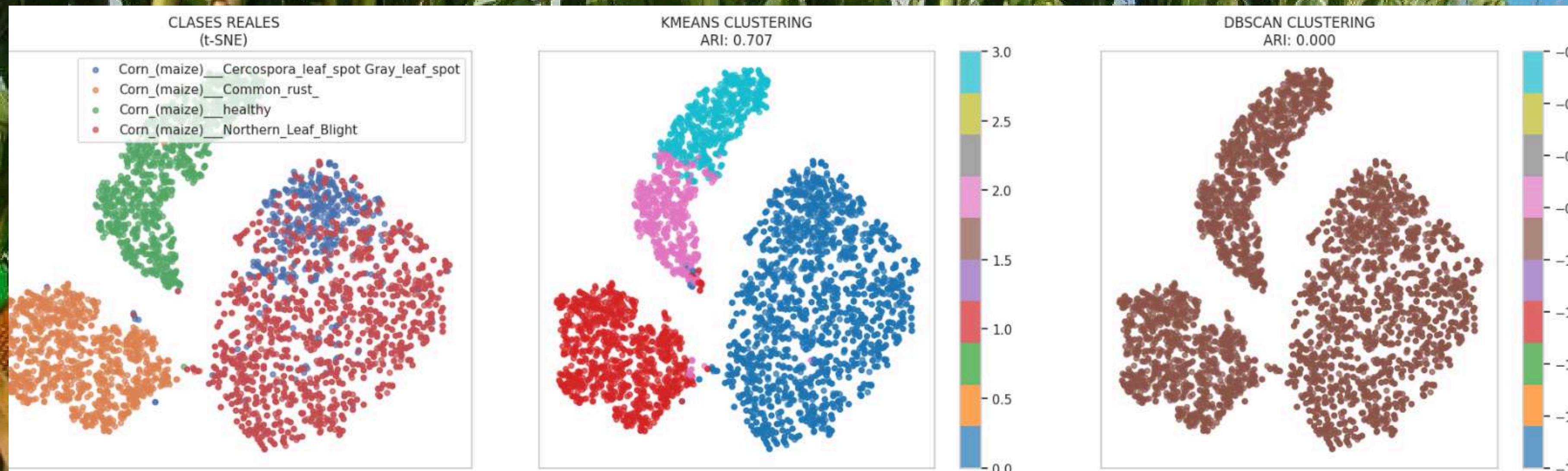
DENDROGRAMA  
(Cluster Jerárquico)



COMPARACIÓN: ARI SCORE

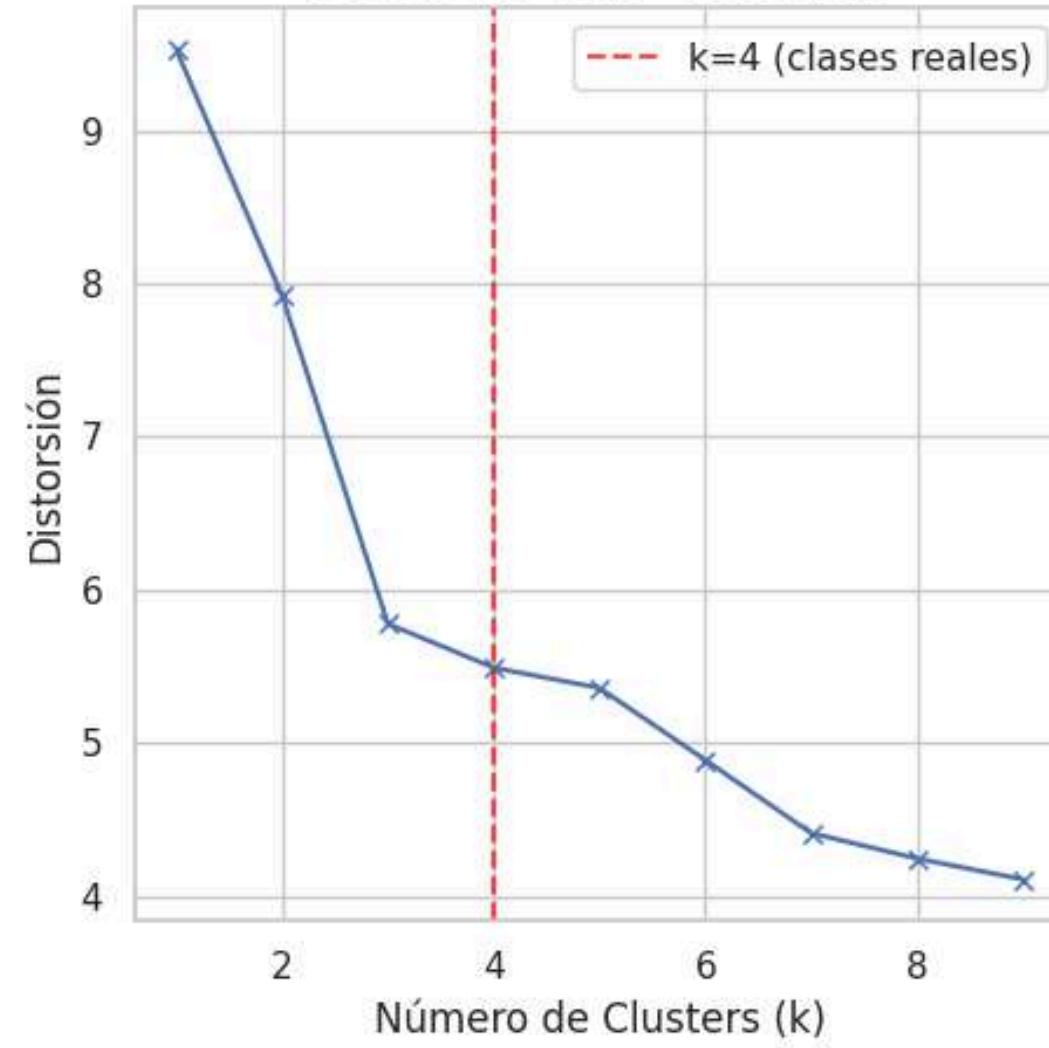


# Representacion Grafica

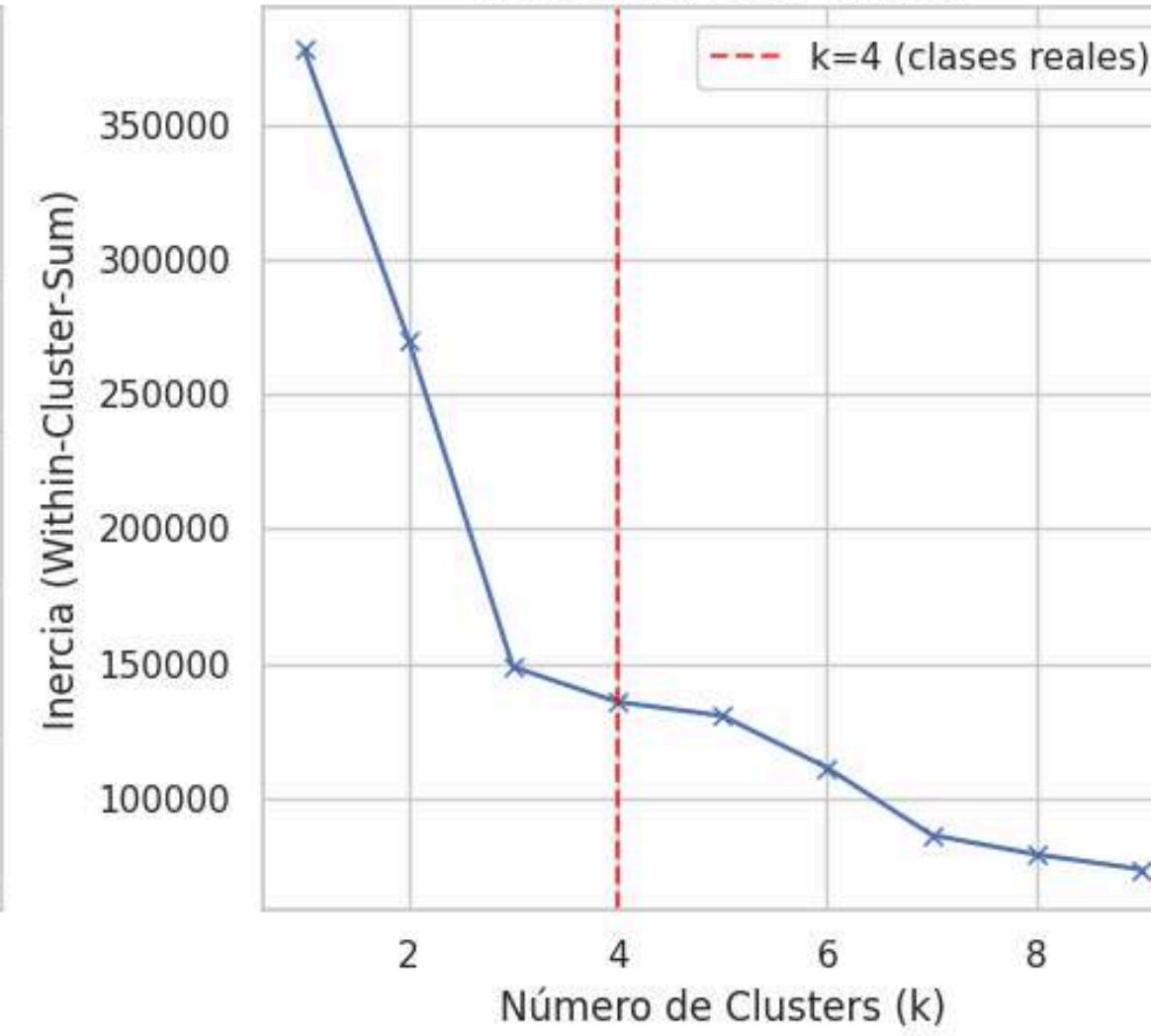


# Metodo del codo

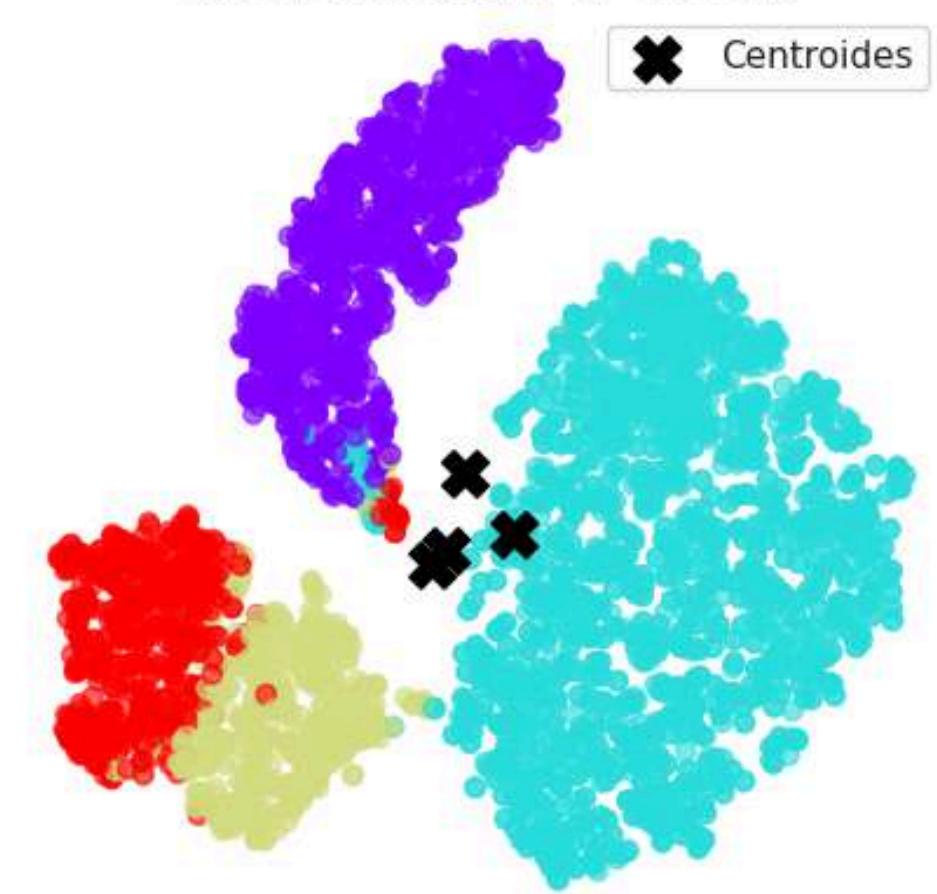
Método del Codo - Distorsión



Método del Codo - Inercia



Clusters KMeans (k=4) en t-SNE



## INTERPRETACIÓN DEL MÉTODO DEL CODO:

- Inercia con  $k=4$ : 135712.28
- ¿El codo sugiere  $k=4$ ? → NO - el codo sugiere otro  $k$   
Pero  $k=4$  está justificado por las clases biológicas reales



**Thank you  
for your  
attention**